Number 350 THE May 4, 1793.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY, May 4, 1793.

A Proclamation.

By his Excellency ANTHONY WAYNE, Esquire, Major General and Commander in Chief of the Legion of the United States of America.

WHEREAS the President of the the United States of America did nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed three commissioners to hold a treaty with the hostile Indians at the *Lower Sandusky* on or about the first day of June next, ensuing, to endeavour to effect a permanent peace with those Indians: And whereas it would be highly improper, that any hostile attempts should be made against any of the Indian towns or settlements, whilst the aforesaid treaty is pending.

I am therefore ordered by the President, and I do, hereby, in his name, most solemnly forbid and restrain any attempts being made against any of the Indian towns or settlements until the result of the treaty is known.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Head-Quarters, Legionville, this 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, and in the seventeenth year of the Independence of the United States.

ANTHONY WAYNE.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

H. DE BUTTS, A. D. C. tf.

French Burr Mill Stones

OF the best kind, warranted by the maker, James Hickley, of Baltimore, (whose character in that line line is well established in England, and was the first who undertook the manufactory in America) may be had delivered on the bank of the Monongahela any place from Devore's ferry down, on more reasonable terms than they can be brought from Philadelphia or Baltimore, by the single pair, by applying to James M'Call, one of the subscribers, near said ferry, who will undertake for the punctual delivery thereof. Those who please to favour us with their custom and thereby encourage the undertaking, it shall be gratefully acknowledged by the public's humble servants

JAMES HICKLEY,
JAMES M'CALL.

April 20, 1793.

Lands for Sale.

THE *subscribers have for sale a considerable quantity of prime Lands, situate on Chartiers creek in the county of Allegheny; they are well improved, and possess every advantage of situation as to market, places of worship, mills, stills, &c. they consist of several tracts, some of which are within 5 miles of Pittsburgh, and the most remote not more than 12— they are well known by the name of Col. John Campbell's lands, for whom we offer them for sale.*

These Lands will be sold in large or small tracts—one half the purchase money will be expected in hand, and bonds on interest, with security, for the remainder.

Any person wishing to purchase can apply to either of the subscribers.

PHILIP ROSS,
PRESLEY NEVILL.

April 17, 1793.

State of Pennsylvaaia.

An Act for laying out a TOWN at PRESQU'ISLE.

WHEREAS establishing a town at Presqu'isle would promote the settlement of the neighbouring country, and thereby place the frontiers of Pennsylvania in a safer situation: Therefore,

Section I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the governor be and he is hereby empowered to cause to be surveyed the tract reserved at and near Presqu'isle by the act entitled "an act "for the sale of the vacant lands with-"in this commonwealth," passed the third day of April one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, and at the most eligible place within the said tract he shall cause to be laid out and surveyed, sixteen hundred acres of land, in town lots, not more than one third of an acre each, and also three thousand four hundred acres adjoining the same in out lots, not less than five acres, nor more than ten acres each. *Provided always*, That the governor shall reserve out of the lots of the said town, so much land as he shall deem necessary for public uses, also, so much land within or out of the said town, as may in his opinion be wanted by the United States for the purpose of erecting forts, magazines, arsenals and dock yards.

Sect. II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the first two hundred persons that shall actually inhabit and reside on or before the first day of January next, within the said town, shall each and every of them be entitled to one unappropriated town lot, and one out lot, to be ascertained by lottery, for which they shall respectively receive a deed clear of all charges. *Provided*, That such persons respectively, or their respective representatives or assignees, shall inhabit and reside within the said town for the term of three years, and also within the said term, build or cause to be built, an house at least sixteen feet square, and containing at least, one brick or stone chimney on the town lots to be granted in pursuance of this act.

Sect. III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the governor is hereby authorised to sell two hundred of the town lots, exclusively of those granted by the next preceding section, and the whole of the other out lots in such manner as he shall think most to the advantage of the state, and make conveyances of the same, excepting always such as shall be made upon this condition, that the respective purchasers shall, and do within the term of three years, erect and build one house at least sixteen feet square, and containing at least one brick or stone chimney on each and every town lot by them purchased, and no deed of conveyance shall be granted by the governor to any purchaser, nor after the expiration of the said term of three years, shall the sale be deemed or construed to vest any title, claim or demand in any purchaser, unless satisfactory proof be first given that a house has been erected and built on the town lots sold as aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of this act.

Sect. IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the streets, lanes and alleys of the said town and out lots, shall be common highways for ever; and that previous to the sale or sales of the said town lots and out lots, notice shall be given of the same, in at least three of the newspapers of the state, at least ten weeks previous to such sale or sales.

Sect. V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the expences necessary to carry this act into operation, shall be paid out of the monies arising from the aforementioned lots and out lots.

GERARDUS WYNKOOP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
SAMUEL POWEL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, April 8th, 1793.
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Foreign Intelligence.

WESEL, (Ger.) Feb. 2.

Proclamation by the Emperor.

"CONVINCED that our faithful subjects of the Netherlands will not be happy unless they enjoy the rights and privileges granted to them by our ancestors, and wishing to reign over them only as a tender father reigns over his family, we publicly declare that our intention is that they shall enjoy these rights and privileges in their full extent; and that we will exert all our strength to prevent the infringement of them, as well as to re establish all things on the same footing as that on which they were under our great grandfather Charles VI. It is agreeable to our way of thinking, to act with kindness and clemency even towards the enemies of the Belgic provinces and others. For this reason we grant a general amnesty, and without exception, promising that every thing which has hitherto passed shall be buried in the most profound oblivion, and we desire that those who at present bear arms against their country, and who are comprehended under the name of Belgians, will peaceably return to their families, since they are not excepted from the present general amnesty. As some words liable to misconstruction may have slipped into this declaration, we promise to repair in person to the Netherlands, to deliberate jointly with the three Estates united, on every thing that may remain to be settled, in order to establish the repose and tranquility of those provinces, and to effect their happiness.

"Done at Vienna, this 26th of December, 1792.

(Signed) "FRANCIS."

LONDON, February 13.

The Ottoman Port has obliged Mr. Choiseul Gouffier to leave Constantinople, and avowed its intentions to recognize the new republic.

The sultan is now making preparations for war against Russia. The recovery of the Crimea is said to have lately become the object of his ambition; and in this project he is promised to be assisted with a French fleet.

The emperor is expected to repair in a few weeks to the army before Frankfort, in order to open the approaching campaign.

So much is the attention of the people of Scotland directed towards politics, that there is scarcely a town or village in the whole kingdom, that has not its society for a parliamentary reform.

Feb. 15. The Marseillois quitted Paris on the 7th, but took an oath, on leaving their bretheren, to avenge the blood of the French shed in Italy.—"We are going to Rome," said they, "and we will not return till we have promenaded with the head of the holy father upon a pike."

The citizens of Marseilles have a million in cash at the treasury, for the support of the war.

Feb. 18. The militia in Ireland are to be 16,000, viz. a regiment of 500 for each county. The majors, as well as adjutants, are to be constantly in pay.

Six 38 gun frigates, to be built in the river, where contracted for on Thursday last by the commissioners of the navy.

The military establishment for 1793 will be the greatest ever raised in Ireland by a vote of parliament, since the landing of Henry II. upwards of 20,000 regulars, and a militia which will amount to 16,000; making in all an army of 36,000 men.

The post-office packets pass, as usual from Dover to Calais; and other passage boats will soon.

The Prussian army are suffering dreadfully by the want of forage.—The country, for fifty miles, on this side of Coblentz, is nearly covered with their dead horses.

February 20. to--March 7.

Copy of Mr. Fox's motion in the house of commons, on Monday the 18th Feb.

1st. "That it is not for the honor and interest of Great-Britain to make war upon France, on account of the internal circumstances of that country, for the purpose of either suppressing or punishing any opinions or principles, however pernicious in there tendency, which may prevail their, or of establishing among the French people any particular form of government.

2d. "That the particular complaints which have been stated against the conduct of the French government, are not of a nature to justify a war, in the first instance, without having attempted to obtain redress by negociation.

3d. "That it appears to this house in the late negociations between his majesty's ministers and the agents of the French government, the said ministers did not take such measures as were likely to obtain redress, without a rupture, for the grievances of which they complained, and particularly, that they never stated distinctly to the French government any terms and conditions, the accession to which on the part of France would induce his majesty to persevere in a system of neutrality.

4th. "That it does not appear that the security of Europe, and the rights of independent nations, which have been stated as grounds of war against France, have been attended by his majesty's ministers in the case of Poland, in the invasion of which unhappy country, both in the late war and more recently, the most open contempt of the law of nations, and the most unjustifiable spirit of aggrandizement have been manifested, without having produced, as far as appears to this house, any remonstrance of his majesty's ministers.

5th. "That it is the duty of his maj

jesty's ministers, in the present crisis, to advise his majesty against entering into engagements which may prevent Great Britain from making a separate peace, whenever the interest of his majesty and his people may render such a measure adviseable, or which may countenance an opinion in Europe, that his majesty is acting in concert with other powers, for the unjustifiable purpose of compelling the people of France to submit to a form of government not approved by that nation."

The previous question was put on the four last.

PARIS, February 5.

We have a report that Dubuc and Clairfontaine, agents from Martinico and Guadaloupe, have concluded an agreement with the British ministry for putting the islands under the protection of Great Britain, in trust for Louis XVII. and that Bouille is to be furnished with transports, and a convoy to carry 8000 emigrants to St. Domingo, where he is to assume the title of governor general of French West-India colonies.

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American Affairs.

BOSTON, April 10.

There are fears entertained for the safety of the vessel on board which the new ambassador of the republic France and the consul general Dennery, embarked for the United States. She was to have sailed in January; and letters have been received in America directed to those officers, as being here.

FREDERICKSBURGH, April 11.

A correspondent informs us, that a patent will shortly pass the President's seal to secure to several congressional districts in this state, the benefits arising from a late and most important discovery they have made, *that talents are not essential in legislation:* But as an extension of this privilege to the usual term might create jealousies in other districts, it is expected the exclusive right will not be guaranteed to the inventors for a longer time than two years; during which period we shall doubtless have an opportunity of judging of this wonderful invention.

NEW-YORK, April 15.

Yesterday arrived here from Calcutta, after a passage of four months and fifteen days, the ship America, Captain Bright.

By this arrival we have received accounts, that Tippoo Saib has so far complied with the requisitons of the treaty, as to pay two pagodas of the three which he was to pay to the English. Tippoo's two sons are still remaining at Calcutta.

It appears that the success of the English against Tippoo, was principally attributed to the bravery of some Americans (about 60 in number) who were officers in the army of lord Cornwallis. These Americans were taken during the late war in America, sent over to London as prisoners, and from thence sent to the East-Indies as private soldiers; where, by their good conduct they were promoted.

It was supposed in India when the America came away, that Tippoo certainly would make another attempt on the English the first favorable opportunity. This restless ambitious man, appears far from being satisfied with the late treaty, and if the French were to think of an attack upon the English settlements in India, Tippoo would be a powerful friend to them, and might be fatal to the English.

A number of American vessels had sailed for Ostend, laden with sugar, when the America came away.

The America's cargo consists almost entirely of sugar.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in the United States.

"Before this reaches you, I suppose you will be apprised of the appointment of an ambassador to your court—Sir Guy Carleton is the personage spoken of. Great Britain wishes to fashion you to her views, and, therefore, relaxes her severity and sends a politic and popular character among you. But remember the French!—They fought for you—they bled for you, and they now suffer becaufe they dared to imitate your noble example. Surely no men in America will be so much dazzled by the cursed lustre of stars and garters, of toys and trinkets, as to withhold his hearty echo of "Long live the glorious revolution and independence of France!"

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Feb. 13

"We are all greatly agitated here about a parliamentary reform; and from the complexion of the times, we are in great hopes of obtaining it;—tho' hard to say, to what extent. The *lads* of the North, who are ever first in this sort of business, are to meet in convention at Dunganon, the 15th instant, the old memorable day [anniversary of 15th February, 1782, when they demanded a free trade] and it is expected will be a very numerous meeting. The parliament is to be the subject of their deliberations: the resolutions of the counties, baronies, parishes and towns, speak all with one voice, viz. the emancipation of the Roman Catholics, and a reform of the parliament.

The result of the Dunganon meeting, it was generally expected, would be to declare the sense of the nation against a French war, at the same time that they pledged themselves to exert every possible means of preserving domestic tranquility. But, notwithstanding their promises to prevent and discountenance internal insurrections, the government treated this great body of delegates (chosen directly by the people to express their grievances, &c.) as if they had been an host of enemies; for there were expresses flying from Dublin Castle, every day, to the north of Ireland, to espy the proceedings of the Dunganon convention. Thus, whilst a parliament, principally composed of men who purchased their seats or were brought over by cabinet intrigues, were voting an address to his majesty, and thanking him for his gracious favors to be heaped upon poor Ireland, by involving her in a war, the convention of delegates chosen by the free will of the people at Dunganon, were reprobating the measure.—This is, in fact, the present state of Ireland! There is a parliament of the people at Dunganon, and another of the cabinet at Dublin. The bill in favor of the Roman Catholics, by Mr. Hobart, unless it goes to a complete repeal of the oppressive laws against that long-suffering, numerous, and respectable class of people, will be despised as a mean and contemptible piece of hypocrisy; and it is said, that they are determined to receive no temporising favors from a government, which has so often refused them the natural right of citizenship. They must have all their rights, or none!——

April 17. There is a letter in town from Lisbon, dated the 5th of March, which contains the following accounts—"That France has declared war against Spain—that a French cruiser has taken a Spanish vessel, loaded with hides and tallow, and having on board 100,000 dollars specie—that the British government has publicly recognized the dauphin as king of France—that Lisbon was arming with vigor and would have a fleet of ships of the line in a few days ready for sea."

It is said that the people of Courland, a large dutchy in the north of Europe have revolted and drove their duke out of the territory—and immediately declared themselves free.

A letter, said to be from London, to an editor of one of the Baltimore papers, says, that the English government are in the greatest dread, lest the French should land 150,000 men on their coast—the writer adds, that were such a circumstance to take place, the French would in the course of three days find their numbers encreased to 600,000, as the republicans is very numerous and determined.

Four English frigates, it is reported are cruising off Hispaniola.

Upwards of three thousand pieces of large cannon have been shipped from England into Ireland during the late winter, with the greatest train of field artillery ever sent to that country since the expedition of king William. These with 50,000 troops, it was thought would be sufficient to secure the dependence of Ireland upon Great Britain.

A publication in a London paper, signed Charles J. Fox, Colonel Fitzpatrick, Lord Robert Spencer, &c. contains the following declaration:

"That we will, all and each of us, in our respective stations, collectively and individually, contribute every assistance in our power to the due execution of the laws, the maintenance of civil order and government, and the immediate suppression of all riots and tumults, under what pretence soever they may be excited; to discourage all illegal meetings, and all seditious and flammatory writings, calculated to mislead and seduce the people from their allegiance, and render them blind to their true interests."

By accounts from Holland, the natural defence of that country is to be applied to in case of invasion. Great tracts of the lands of the states general were already laid under water, and precautions taken for the same purpose, on the rivers and different states of Zeland. On or about the middle of February, the Dutch patriots and their adherents who have been in a state of banishment ever since the year 1787, assembled at Antwerp, where they formed into a legion called the Dutch legion, and mean to attend General Dumourier in his attack upon Holland

The plan of a new constitution for the republic of France, we are informed, was to have been laid before the French national convention on the 15th of February.

It is said the state of Delaware is to be invited to a union with Pennsylvania and Maryland, for the purpose of removing the obstructions in the Susquehanna, and rendering that river navigable through its several branches to the tide water of the Chesapeake; and of opening a communication between the bay of Chesapeake and the river Delaware, by means of a canal, which it is said, needs scarcely exceed eight miles in length to accomplish so important an object.

In general Custine's army are said to be more than 1000 women in the dress of men. This explains an article in the Frankfort Gazette, which states, that one of the French officers taken at Hockheim, was soon after delivered of a fine boy.

Pittsburgh, May 4.

Tuesday morning last, at 11 o'clock, the army moved from their winter quarters at Legionville, for Fort Washington.

Lieutenant Colonel JOHN CLARK, commandant of the 4th Sub-Legion, is to command the different posts on this frontier.—His Head-Quarters will be at this place.

A letter from a gentleman who has lately been at Lake Erie, mentions, that Governor Simco and Col. Brandt, had been at Detroit, and from there had gone to Niagara, to which place the Six Nations were invited to a council, but for what purpose was not known.

From the Correspondent in our last.

When at Legionville, I saw the grave of Gassaway, enclosed with a small paleing. He had fallen in a duel with a Lieutenant Jenifer. It is acknowledged by his apologists that Jenifer, having received the fire, advanced a few steps and shot his adversary. It is the first instance I have ever heard of a duelist acting so ungenerously. By the laws of the duel he had a right to do so; but by the laws of humanity he had not. But why talk of the laws of humanity in the case of duelling? It is a strange thing that this error has been so long able to resist reason. It is the terror of the ridicule of fools.

It may be resolution to risk death, but it is magnanimity to despise the motive. Cowards talk of fighting to keep others from challenging them, and the honest and the brave become the dupes of fools, and actually do fight. Every man who approves duelling is answerable for a drop of the blood of Gassaway.

From a Correspondent.

Amongst the observations made by Blanchard at his highest elevation in his balloon, is that proposed by Dr. Rush, viz. The number of pulsations in a minute; which the æronaut found to be eight more than when on the ground. Query—Did he feel no fever to increase the pulsation? I know the last duel I fought, I found a very quick pulse: Put me up a few thousand fathoms in the air, hanging to a bladder, and I might feel the same effect. I will thank the Philadelphia Printers to give this observation a place in their papers.

Mr. Scull,

THE attempt of Louis to escape from Paris, convinced me, that he did not acquiesce in the reform of the constitution. His apology on being brought back, that he meant only to gain a place of uninfluenced observation in order to ascertain the real sentiments of his people, was a proof to me that he could deviate from truth, and wanted perfect candour. The opinion of more than 700 individuals of the convention, the greatest part of whom are literary men, and philosophers, leave me no doubt of his guilt. Yet I would not have sentenced him to die, unless I had thought his death would have preserved the life of some innocent person. But if I had thought it necessary to preserve the life of one son of liberty, it should have been decreed.

But I cannot conceive that it could have this effect. The magnanimity of dismissing him, which would have been my vote, would have been a stronger proof of the courage of the nation, and would have struck their adversaries more than his execution. Nevertheless I am not one of those who echo the language of aristocracy and despotism, stiling this act a *murder* an *assassination*. Those who did judge were the best judges, having the best means of information, and being the most interested. We may suggest our ideas, but it must be arrogance to arraign.

Pittsburgh, April 27, 1793.

Major General ANTHONY WAYNE, *Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States.*

THE inhabitants of Pittsburgh, embrace the occasion of your visit to this town from your winter quarters at Legionville, to express their respect for you personally, which is impressed upon them, from an experience of your just attention to the rights of the citizens while your army lay at this place, and from their observations of your unremitted exertions to preserve, improve, and prepare the troops under your command for the service for which they were intended.

We had sanguine hopes, notwithstanding the misfortunes of the two last campaigns, that with soldiers in such health, subordination and disci-

pline, the exultation of a favage enemy might be reduced, and their minds brought to a temper, of treating on proper principles, and preferving that treaty with fome fidelity, from a recollection of what they had been made to fuffer, the only principle by which, in preſent circumſtances, they can be governed. But as there never was an Indian treaty without a peace, where goods are to be diſtributed, we expect one at preſent; and as there can be no peace durable unleſs founded in affection or fear, and there can be neither of theſe in the preſent caſe, we expect war, in a ſhort time, again; and when it comes, as come it will, we ſhall be happy to ſee ſo vigilant and able an officer, with an army of his own forming, once more to do what ought to be done now, and by chaſtiſing firſt, lay the foundation of a more permanent peace with the enemy.

By direction of the Inhabitants,

JOHN GIBSON, *Chairman.*

THE perſonal reſpect, and the approbation of my conduct, ſo very politely and obligingly expreſſed by the inhabitants of Pittſburgh, have made an indelible impreſſion of eſteem and gratitude in my breaſt, that can only end with life.

A permanent peace with the hoſtile Indians, appears to be the ſincere wiſh and deſire of government, and very ſanguine expectations are entertained of its taking place in the courſe of the ſummer, through the mediation of the commiſſioners, appointed for that purpoſe.

If after every effort ſhall be made by them, it ſhall then be found, that *peace* is unattainable, but by the ſacrifice of national *character* and *honor*, it is to be hoped, that the citizens of the United States of America, will have but one mind, as to the *vigor* with which the war ſhall be purſued.

In that event, I ſhall hope to be powerfully reinforced by the brave and virtuous frontier volunteers, with whoſe aid, I fondly truſt, we ſhall produce a conviction to the minds of the ſavages, of our ſuperiority in the *field*, which will ſoon lead the way to a permanent peace, ſo much the wiſh and deſire of all good men.

With theſe hopes and impreſſions, I have the honor to be, with ſincere reſpect and eſteem for the inhabitants of Pittſburgh,

Your and their moſt devoted
And obliged humble ſervant,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

The Honorable General JOHN GIBSON, *Chairman.*

Mr. Scull,

I AM ſorry for the Revd. Samuel Porter, the publiſher of lengthy documents in your paper. If he is really infirm, as ſome ſuppoſe, and his writings ſeem to import, you ought not to perſuade your cuſtomers with his reveries.

If he is really poſſeſſed of a ſound mind, I wiſh to aſk him, through the medium of your paper, a few queſtions, with ſome obſervations.

Do you, ſir, intend to ſettle the difference between Armenians and Calviniſts, and bring them to think alike? if ſo, your meaſures are wrong: mankind muſt be won or gained over to an opinion, not bantered or brow-beat.

It requires but little reading, or reflection to be convinced, that hatred, diſcord, and malevolence, which your writings are calculated to inſpire, never can ſerve the intereſt either of religion or morality.

You hold up that Methodiſts are not fellow chriſtians: ſuppoſe we could believe you: what advantage to chriſtianity to be derived from the belief: or ſuppoſe you could convert all mankind to your fine opinions, and at the ſame time promote diſcord among them; what good could ariſe? Be aſſured, ſir, if you can promote peace and good will among mankind, you will do more real ſervice to the intereſts of religion, than could be done by converting them all to one opinion; and if ever they are brought to ſee eye to eye, it muſt be by love.

Love to enemies, notwithſtanding your ridicule, will ever remain a diſtinguiſhing trait in the character of the chriſtian. You cannot be unacquainted with diſputations between Armenians and Calviniſts; they did not originate at Beaver run.

The ſynod of Dort, as early as the year 1618, convened in order to ſettle them, but their arbitrary proceedings made the matter worſe—nor will your newſpaper publications ever mend them, if we can judge from former experience. This far I acknowledge, that there is not any ſubject ſo far exhauſted, but ſomething may be ſaid for illuſtration, and if you or Mr. Cook can enlighten the world by any thing new, I am willing to hear you in the way heretofore practiſed, in ſuch caſes, among enlightened citizens: We may have light thrown upon religion, as well as civil government, for I do not ſuppoſe there is an infalability at this day in either.

I had not ſeen Mr. Cook's reply, when I commenced the rotten-hearted Calviniſt; if I had thought he had been weak enough to make one, I am ſure you never ſhould have heard from me.

You call upon me to come from behind the curtain, and give my name, in anſwer to which I ſay, I am afraid of you.—I have done many worſe things than you relate, and cannot indure to be ſcraped, or torn, with your loquacious talons, therefore ſubſcribe myſelf as before.

A CALVINIST.

Articles of accuſation and impeachment for high miſdemeanors, were paſſed againſt the Comptroller General of this Commonwealth, by the Houſe of Repreſentatives at their laſt ſeſſion. The charges refer principally to certain negociations and ſpeculations in public ſecurities. The Houſe reſerves to itſelf the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter, any other accuſation or impeachment againſt the ſaid Comptroller General.

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§§§ The Members of the Mechanical Society of Pittſburgh, are hereby notified to attend their monthly meeting on Monday Evening next, at 7 o'clock, at the uſual place.

Pittſburgh, May 3, 1793.

Thoſe perſons in the neighbourhood of Charleſtown, at the mouth of Buffalo, or thoſe who may be inclined to deliver either whiſky or flour for their ſubſcriptions for the Pittſburgh Gazette, are hereby informed, that the above mentioned kind of produce will be received there, if delivered to Mr. John Connel, *merchant, in one month from this date, who is authoriſed to give receipts, and allow the current price.*

JOHN SCULL.

Pittſburgh, May 4, 1793.

* *

WHEREAS *proper attention has not been paid by ſome of the millers in the weſtern counties to the laws for the inſpection of flour, this is therefore to warn them that if their flour caſks are not properly branded with the miller's name, &c. and hooped and nailed as the law directs, as well as the other parts of the law neceſſary to conform to, they may depend on being fined agreeable to law for all flour inſpected after this publication; and all deputy inſpectors in the weſtern counties are hereby enjoined to do their duty as the law directs. Any perſon may ſee the ſaid laws by calling on either of the deputies or myſelf.*

NATHL. IRISH, Inſpector of Flour.
Pittſburgh, May 2, 1793.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept from under the hands and ſeals of the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq. Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and of the Hon. Edward Shippen, Eſq. Doctor of Laws, and the Hon. William Bradford, Eſq. Juſtices of ſaid court, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, at Pittſburgh, for the county of Allegheny, on the 20th of May, inſtant.

Notice is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Conſtables within the ſaid county, that they be then and there in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other their remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done, and alſo all thoſe who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that ſhall then be in the jail of ſaid county, are to be then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Pittſburgh the 1ſt day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three.

SAMUEL EWALT, Sheriff.

God ſave the Commonwealth!

BY virtue of a writ of *levari facias* to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on the 21ſt day of June next, in Pittſburgh, the following deſcribed tract of land, containing 338 acres, with allowance, lying on the eaſt ſide of the Monongahela river, adjoining Elizabeth town on the ſouth, Lemmon on the north, and Joſeph Carrel on the eaſt—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Craighead, and to be ſold by me,

SAMUEL EWALT, Sheriff.
Pittſburgh, May 1, 1793.

A Reward of *TEN DOLLARS* for *Joſhua Gift*, who deſerted from this garriſon the 27th ult. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, ſhort hair, his cheeks and ankles are ſwelled with the dropſy; his rout is ſuppoſed to be by Waſhington. It is probable he will paſs for one of the diſcharged.

SAMUEL ANDREWS,
Lieut. Comdt.
Fort Fayette, May 1, 1793.

Thirty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcribers living in Montgomery county, ſtate of Maryland, on the 17th of May laſt, two Negro Men, viz. BEN, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has loſt his middle finger, on the right hand, and one of his teeth broke before, is about 23 years of age. SOLEBRON, about 5 feet eight inches high, has a very black ſmooth face, large white eyes, and an uncommon large foot, about 18 years old. Likewiſe eloped on the 18th of June laſt, NACE, a black fellow, 19 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, he is chunky made, and has a large ſcar on his back, occaſioned by a burn when a child. Nace is a brother to the above mentioned Ben, and they were ſeen together ſometime after their elopement; it is more than probable they have obtained a paſs from ſome villain. Whoſoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Negroes in any jail, ſo that their maſters gets them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or in proportion for either of them, and reaſonable charges if brought home.

DAVID LUCKETT,
LEVIN LUCKETT.

April 16, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of *expoſitionas exponas* to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the town of Greenſburgh, in the county of Weſtmoreland, on the 27th day of May next, the following valuable deſcribed Tracts of Land, ſituate formerly in the county of Weſtmoreland, but now in the county of Allegheny, on the bank of the Allegheny river, about five miles from the town of Pittſburgh.

No. 1. Containing 180 acres and 133 perches, with the uſual allowance; bounded by a tract in the poſſeſſion of Samuel Ewalt, and the Allegheny river.

No. 2. Adjoining the latter, ſurveyed upon application, No. 22, containing 506 acres and 26 perches, and allowance; whereon is the manſion houſe, late of George Croghan, dec'd.

No. 3. Adjoining the laſt deſcribed, containing 228 acres and 82 perches, and allowance.

No. 4. A plantation now in the poſſeſſion of Captain Heth, containing 453 acres, and allowance, adjoining the tract laſt deſcribed.

No. 5. A plantation containing 553 acres and 100 perches, and allowance, ſurveyed on application No. 23, and adjoining the laſt deſcribed place, with the reſpective appurtenances, as the ſame were reſpectively ſurveyed and returned, into the Land Office of Pennſylvania, for the ſaid George Croghan; all ſeized and taken in execution as the property of George Croghan, Eſq. deceaſed, at the ſuit of the executors of Joſeph Spear, Eſquire, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

JOHN BRANDON, Sheriff.

Greenſburgh, Weſtmoreland county, April 29, 1793.

The executors of Joſeph Spear, Eſq deceaſed, conceive it their duty, to requeſt the creditors of his eſtate, to attend the ſale by themſelves or agents; as the lands above deſcribed are the only funds from which they can extract payment. The creditors or repreſentatives of George Croghan are deeply intereſted in the diſpoſition of this valuable property; it would be very pleaſing to the executors of Joſeph Spear, ſhould they attend.

POYNTELL's

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

No. 21, *Second Street, South,*

PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE he conſtantly keeps up a ſtock of TEN THOUSAND PIECES for Sale, compriſing every variety of colours in grounds and figures, of the moſt modern and taſty patterns, ſuitable for every part of a houſe; the perfection attained in this Manufactory, in peculiar neatneſs of workmanſhip, livelineſs and durability of colours, variety in deſigns and good quality of the paper, will be found to exceed any European papers at the ſame moderate prices.

An elegant variety of rich Feſtoon and Narrow Borders, and Pannel Paper.

Printed directions for hanging the paper on the walls, are furniſhed to thoſe who have not an opportunity of procuring workmen acquainted with that buſineſs.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write Engliſh, as an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be held in the Town of WASHINGTON, on the second day of July next, a Sale for the Disposal of part of the TOWN-LOTS, and the whole of the OUT-LOTS, laid out at the mouth of Great Beaver Creek, on the Ohio River, agreeably to law.

D. BRADFORD,
one of the Agents.

March 14, 1793. 10t.

Shortly will be published,

A SERMON,

ON

PSALMODY,

By the Revd. JOHN BLACK,
of Marsh creek.

Price—One-eighth of a Dollar.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

VOLUME III.

By H. H. BRACKENRIDGE,

Just Published and to be Sold by the Printer.

Price—Three Shillings & Nine Pence.

Pittsburgh, February 23, 1793.

N. B. A few copies of the first and second Volume may be had in this town.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Greensburgh, April 1st, 1793.

GEORGE Aument, Christopher Boyer, Nathan Brown, Little Redstone; Garret Covod, Ligonier valley; William Craig, care of Mr. Parkhill, Fayette; Captain William Guthrie, Crab Tree run; James Grant, Redstone; James Gibson, Franklin township; William Greer, care of Mr. Christopher Walthour; Mr. Huey, care of the Revd. Mr. Powers; Patrick Hamilton, care of Col. M'Clean, Fayette county; William Lucas, Potter, near near Greensburgh; Patrick M'Harg, care of General St. Clair; Wm. Gaffick, care of John Robertson, near Budd's ferry; Revd. John M'Pherrin, Andrew M'Kee, care of John Baird, Esquire; Captain Matthew Neely, Fayette county; John Nicholson, near Greensburgh; John Proctor; Godfrey Painter, William Stewart, care of Mr. Robertson, Budd's ferry; John Stewart, John Sloan, care of W. Tod, Esq. David Semple, Robert Thomson, Derry township; Doctor Elisha Wall, Loyal Hannon; John Wilks or Wilkins, Fairfield township; Doctor John Young, care of Mr. Matthew Neely and Mr. Isaac Young, Fayette county.

THOMAS HAMILTON, P. M.

FOR SALE,

A Land Office Treasury *Warrant, directed to the principal surveyor of any county within the commonwealth of Virginia, sufficiently empowering him to lay off land in one or more surveys, to the quantity of* 1000 *acres. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living on the south west corner of Fourth and Market streets.*

JAMES BLASHFORD.

Pittsburgh, March 16, 1793.

The Noted HORSE

Young Sampson,

WILL cover Mares this season, at Jacob Beltzhoover's tanyard on the bank of the Monongahela river, opposite Pittsburgh, from Saturday until Tuesday, each week, and at James Bell's on Chartiers creek, from Wednesday until Friday, at the low rate of Eighteen Shillings and one bushel of oats the season; and for insuring a colt Thirty Five Shillings and a bushel of oats, to be paid in wheat at three shillings and nine pence per bushel, rye at three Shillings, and oats at a quarter dollar, on or before the first of October next.

Young Sampson is a beautiful bright sorrel, full 17 hands high, his sire was a full dray, and his dam from Sophus: he is as well made, for saddle or geers as any horse whatever.

Due attendance may be depended on by

JACOB BELTZHOOVER.
JAMES BELL.

April 4, 1793.

Jacob Beltzhoover will give for black oak bark delivered at his tanyard this season, 12/6 per cord, white oak, spanish oak and berch 15/. and chesnut oak 17/6.

Young Sailom,

WILL be let to Mares, on the second week in April, at the stable of John Hughes, within four miles of Miers's tavern, on Turtle creek, and the week following at the stable of James Snodgrass, near M'Kee's ferry, and during the rest of the season, week about at these stands, at the rate of Three Dollars and one bushel of oats the season, Ten Shillings the single leap, and Six Dollars for insuring a colt. One half must be paid in money, the other in rye or oats, at market price, by the first of October next.

Young Sailom is son of the imported horse Old Sailom, out of a half bred mare of the Janus breed, is 16 hands high, 5 years old this spring, dark chesnut, proportionably built, and his Colts is allowed to be superior to any in the county of Lancaster, where he was bred.

JOHN MAHOLM.

March 30, 1793.

The Famous HORSE

JOLLY CHESTER,

WILL cover Mares this season at the stable of the subscriber, living in St. Clair township, and at the William Ewing's mill. He will stand the second week in April at the last named place, and the week following at Metzger's, and then alternately at each stand during the rest of the season, at the low rate of Twenty one shillings and one bushel of oats the season.—Grain will be taken in payment if delivered at William Ewing's mill, or subscriber's house before the first of October next, at the following prices, viz. Wheat at 4/ per bushel, rye 3/. Indian corn at 2/. or oats at 1/6. Jolly Chester is a dark bay, with a small star in his forehead, full fifteen hands and an half high, remarkably strong and well built, nine years old, and seven-eighth blooded. His sire was a full blooded horse, his dam was seven-eighth blooded, her sire was called Wildair, her dam was a Bullyrock mare, formerly the property of Gen. Herod.

JOHN METZGER.

Allegheny county, March 30, 1793.

The Noted HORSE

BULLYROCK,

WILL be let to Mares this season, at the stable of the subscriber, living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, about four miles from Pittsburgh, at the very low rate of twenty shillings and one bushel of oats the season. BULLYROCK is a beautiful black, with a bald face, seven years old this spring, fifteen hands and an half high, well made in proportion, particularly calculated for the draft; he was bred in Esopus; the horses from that place are the most esteemed of any that come to this part of the country, for service, and BULLYROCK is thought by those who have seen him superior to any horse that ever stood near this place.

Produce will be taken at market price, to be delivered at the subscriber's house, Neigley's, James Miers's, or John Small's mills, by the first of October next.

Persons bringing mares from a distance may have pasturage at a reasonable rate.

DAVID IRWIN.

April 2, 1793.

Irish Grey & Shillelah,

WILL be kept for covering Mares this season, at the following places. The Irish Grey will stand the second week in April at the stable of John Dunning, at the forks of the Glade and Greensburgh road, and the Shillelah will stand that same week at M'Nair's tavern, seven miles and an half from Pittsburgh: they change places the first of every week until the 20th of June, when the season ends. The Irish Grey will cover the season at 18/9, 11/3 the leap, 30/. for insuring a colt, and one bushel of oats, to be brought with the Mare. Shillelah will cover the season, at 15/. 10/, the leap, 25/. for insuring a colt, and oats as above. Wheat at 3/9 per bushel, rye at 3/. corn at 2/6, oats at a quarter dollar, and other produce as they can agree, will be taken in payment if delivered by the first of November next at the places where the horses stand, or where they may appoint.

The Irish Grey is a grandson of the imported Irish grey, and out of an Arabian mare; he is a well formed dapple grey, 16 hands high, and 4 years old this spring.

The Shillelah was got by a horse known by the name of the Large Shillelah, and out of a dray mare, he is a strong well made dark bay, 16 and an half hands high, 6 years old this spring.

Pasturage may be had at either places if wanted.

April 3, 1793.

APOLLO

WILL cover Mares (week about) at the on the road leading from Perry's ferry, on the and about 5 miles from and at Mr. Ewing's sons run. He will stand in April at the subscriber's week following at Mr. continue alternately dur The price for the season shillings and one bushel of mare, and thirty shillings bushel of oats for insuring at 3/. per bushel, and Indian 2/6, will be received in pay delivered by the first of October James Ewing's, John Small's Mate's mills.

APOLLO is a beautiful dapple 6 years old, and nearly 16 hands His sire was full blooded from Great Britain, and b out of that noble horse the Grey. APOLLO's colts are to any in this country, and will sufficiently recommend

JOHN TORRENCE.

March 20, 1793.

The Famous HORSE

Young Shakespear,

WILL cover Mares this season at the stable of the subscriber, living in M'Clellin township, Allegheny county, within half a mile of Capt. Zedoc Wright's on Peters creek, two miles from Col. James Perry's ferry on the Monongahela, and two miles from Elizabethtown, at the reasonable rate of Twenty Shillings the season, or only Ten Shillings if no colt. Wheat 4/. per bushel, rye 3/. corn 2/6, and oats a quarter dollar, if delivered at any mill within ten miles of where the horse stands, before the first of Nov. next.

Young Shakespear was got by Old Shakespear, an imported horse, his dam was a half blooded mare got by old Lofty a full blooded horse. He is a well formed chesnut sorrel, 15 hands 2 inches high, and proportionably built, six years old this spring. Pasturage may be had at a reasonable rate.

THOMAS M'CALHONEY.

April 22, 1793.

SOME time last October came to the house of the subscriber, living one mile from Pittsburgh, up the Allegheny river, two Sheep, they are both ewes, one is marked with the near ear slit, and the off ear cropt, the other has both ears cropt, and what is commonly called a halfpenny out of the under side of the off ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ROBERT HENDERSON.

April 18, 1793.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED on the night of the 3d instant, John Frederick Thomas, a German soldier, in Captain John Cook's company of riflemen, 40 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, grey eyes, dark hair, dark complexion, and speaks English badly. Any person who will secure said deserter in any jail of the United States, or deliver him to any continental officer, shall receive the above reward.

ROBERT LEE, Ensign
2d. Sub Legion.

Head Quarters, Legionville,
7th April, 1793.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Water-Street the corner of Chancery-Lane, where Subscriptions, Essays, Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received—and Printing in general performed with accuracy and dispatch.